

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Nicodemus National Historic Site
Nicodemus, Kansas



SCOPE OF COLLECTION STATEMENT

NICODEMUS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Prepared/

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9/30/2009

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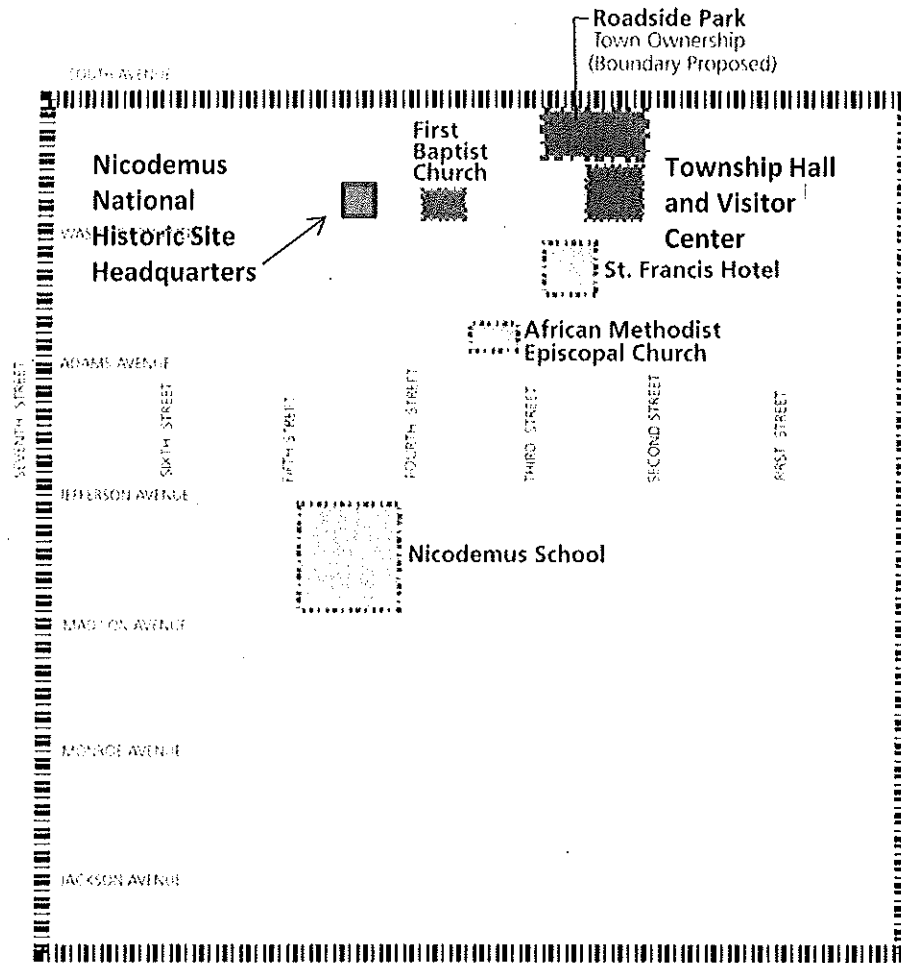
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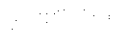

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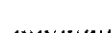
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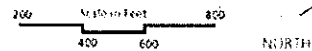
Map of Nicodemus



-  Orientation / Support Area
-  Story Area
-  Spiritual Area
-  Traditional Use Area

-  National Historic Landmark District
-  National Historic Site

Note: Orientation / support area for administration functions to be determined



THE PLAN Joint Stewardship

NICODEMUS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE / KANSAS
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
OSC / MAY 03 / 010 / 20105



I. INTRODUCTION

Nicodemus National Historic Site is approximately 3.75 acres in total area consisting of five isolated parcels, each with one principal structure. The National Park Service (NPS) owns one parcel and the structure upon it: the African Methodist Episcopal (A.M.E.) Church. The remaining four parcels and four structures are owned by local government (Township Hall), a religious institution (First Baptist Church), a non-profit organization (District No. 1 School) and an individual (St. Francis Hotel).

This document serves to define the scope of museum collections in terms of the responsibilities of the NPS within the context of public and private ownership within the Park boundaries. Respect for and participation with these owners and other organizations and individuals that also have an interest in Nicodemus-related museum collections is at the core of this document.

A. Executive Summary

FOUNDATIONS

The Scope of Collection Statement (SOCS) is determined by an analysis of the General Management Plan (GMP), Cultural Landscape Report (CLR), Long Range Interpretive Plan and the Nicodemus history, significance, themes, and goals found repeated and reinforced within these documents.

The Park recognizes the great importance the community of Nicodemus places upon the collection, preservation and controlled use of Nicodemus-related historic objects and documents. Many cultural objects and associated records are managed or held in trust by the Nicodemus Historical Society (NHS). The Society holds very few if any archeological materials at this time. A Cooperative Agreement (2009) with the Society supports accessibility to its collection and reinforces the importance of partnership and the responsibilities the Park and Society share regarding the history of Nicodemus. The Park will work with the Society to avoid duplicative collecting missions.

Graham County Historical Society (GCHS) manages a number of associated records (newspapers and documents written by Lula Craig). The Park will work with the GCHS to establish a professional and mutually supportive partnership regarding Nicodemus-related materials and information.

EXISTING CONDITION

The Park's museum collection contains cultural objects, archeological materials and associated records. The cultural collection component contains archeological material systematically excavated within the park boundaries. The associated records and archeological material are curated at the Midwest Archeological Center (MWAC) in Lincoln, Nebraska, the designated regional repository (reference document CFR 36, Part 79).

The park currently manages a small number of objects: architectural elements, mill work, and some furnishings salvaged from the A.M.E. Church. Additional materials have been acquired by donation or are surface finds. Of these donations or surface finds, some materials were accessioned in error without the guidance of an approved SOCS (i.e. a rusty paint can). Objects, materials and documents that fall outside this SOCS should be deaccessioned according to the

Management Policies (2006) and the *Museum Handbook*. Currently there are two documents exhibited in the Township Hall Visitor Center that should be accessioned and cataloged to establish accountability. These materials contain proclamations with original signatures of former President Bill Clinton and former Kansas Governor Kathleen Sebelius.

COLLECTION SCOPE

The Park's Scope of Collection Statement will be directed to:

- Cultural objects. The Superintendent will consult with Nicodemus Historical Society relating to potential donations to the NPS on a case-by-case basis. Potential donors who wish to donate an artifact or historic papers to NHS will be advised to establish contact with NHS's Director. Those objects donated to NPS will be stored at the future Kansas City, Missouri, facility planned for start-up in FY 2010.
- Archeological materials. Those materials discovered on NPS-owned lands within the Park boundary must remain with the federal government. The distribution of archeological materials discovered on non-NPS owned land within the Park boundary will be determined by the property owners. The NPS (Superintendent) will consult with the property owners to determine an appropriate management strategy for long term preservation and access to the material. All materials including objects, documents, archeological items, geological specimens, and photographs donated to the NPS will be accessioned at the Park and transferred via outgoing loan to the regional repository MWAC in Lincoln, Nebraska, or to a multi-park collection storage facility.
- Associated records document events, activities and undertakings generated as part of a compliance project.

The park does not intend to collect natural history specimens including entomology, herbarium, or mammals. The interpretive program may obtain specimens for special educational events but the material will not be managed as museum property.

B. Purpose of the Scope of Collection Statement

This Scope of Collection Statement defines the scope of present and future museum collection holdings for Nicodemus National Historic Site. The museum collection directly contributes to the mission, purpose and significance of the site. Objects in the collection should be related to one or more of the Park's interpretive themes or should be site-related materials the NPS is legally mandated to preserve such as archeological materials.

The SOCS also serves as a guideline for employees who have legitimate reasons for collecting and for those employees who have the authority to accept or decline donations, transfers, exchanges, and loans of the museum objects and deaccessioning actions.

C. Legislation Related to National Park Service Museum Collections

The NPS legal mandates for acquiring and preserving museum collections are contained in the Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 USC 431-433), the Organic Act of 1916 (16 USC 1 et seq.), the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (16 USC 461-467), the Museum Properties Act of 1955 (16 USC, Sect. 18 [f]), Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960, as amended (16 USC 469-469C), the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470 et seq.), the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, as amended (16 USC 469-469I-2) the Archeological

Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm) and the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998 (16 USC 5901).

D. Nicodemus History, Significance, Purpose, Themes, and Goals

On November 12, 1996, Congress passed Public Law 104-333 (110 Statute 4163) establishing Nicodemus National Historic Site. The enabling legislation authorized the National Park Service to “preserve, protect, and interpret for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations, the remaining structures and locations that represent the history (including the settlement and growth) of the town of Nicodemus, Kansas;” and “to interpret the historical role of the town of Nicodemus in the Reconstruction period in the context of the experience of westward expansion in the United States.” See Appendix A for the full legislation.

The General Management Plan identified the Purpose and Significance of the Park. As previously stated, its purpose is to:

1. “Preserve, protect, and interpret, for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations, the remaining structures and locations that represent the history (including the settlement and growth) of the town of Nicodemus, Kansas” and
2. “Interpret the historical role of the town of Nicodemus in the Reconstruction period in the context of the experience of westward expansion in the United States.”

It is significant because:

1. At the end of the Reconstruction period (1877), Nicodemus was platted as an African American community in rejection of the rampant racism of the post Civil War South and a key aspect of African American’s struggle to overcome obstacles to social, economic, and political equality.
2. Nicodemus is a symbol of the African American pioneer spirit. It is the only western town established by African Americans at the end of Reconstruction that survives to this day and represents a largely untold aspect of the story of western expansion and settlement on the Great Plains.
3. Nicodemus is one of the oldest continuously occupied African American towns in the West.
4. The resources of Nicodemus represent the five pillars of many African American communities during the late 19th and 20th centuries: family/home, church, school, business, and traditions of mutual assistance that evolved into local government.

The Long Range Interpretive Plan, signed September 2009 describes five interpretive themes that capture the essence of the Park’s significance. These themes encompass the most important stories and represent the core messages that each visitor should have an opportunity to experience. These themes should inform management decisions for collecting objects and documents for the permanent museum collection.

1. The Five Pillars: Nicodemus arose from the efforts of an organized group of African Americans who wanted to create a supportive, viable African American community, relying on the values of home life, education, religion, hard work, and the organizations that grew out of a tradition of mutual assistance.

2. **Move Toward Civil Rights:** The settlement of Nicodemus represents a determination to flee rampant racism; the loss of federal support and protection of African Americans in the south at the end of Reconstruction allowed and encouraged an increase in institutionalized racism, social injustice, and violence.
3. **Struggle for Community:** The continuous occupancy of Nicodemus, Kansas portrays African American perseverance and the struggle of African American emigrants as they journeyed into an unknown and difficult physical environment to participate in the American Dream.
4. **Traditions, Culture, and Community:** The annual Emancipation Celebration began in 1878 and continues today as the Homecoming Celebration. It is an African American traditional celebration that fosters the renewal of family and communities with the physical place of Nicodemus and with its residents, off-site descendants and the African American community at large.
5. **Still Connected:** Nicodemus represents far more than a physical place with historical significance. It serves as a focal point for all people to renew spiritual and emotional connections to family, community, and ancestors through this African American experience.

Other management documents, beside the GMP (2003) and the Long Range Interpretive Plan (2009), will also inform and guide the development of the museum collection at Nicodemus National Historic Site. They include:

- Cultural Landscape Report (2002)
- Historic Resource Study (in progress. Planned for completion in 2010 or 2011)
- Historic Structures Report will be revised in FY2010.
- Land Protection Plan (scheduled for implementation in FY 2010)
- Resource Management Plan (at the time of this writing, the Park does not have a draft or final of this plan)
- Vegetation Management Action Plan (the Park does not have a draft or final of this plan.)
- Visitor Center Exhibit Plan (the Park does not have a draft or final of these plans.)
- Exhibit and Historic Furnishings Reports (the Park does not have a draft or final of these plans).

As plans are prepared, completed or revised, the Scope of Collection will be reviewed and updated accordingly.

Management Goals in Relation to Collections include:

- Preservation maintenance and management of the museum collection and historic structures.
- Manage the resources in a manner that provides maximum public access and high quality interpretation that inspires appreciation for Nicodemus' historic and present day significance.
- Build strong partnerships with the NHS and the GCHS to ensure long term protection and access of their Nicodemus-related museum collections.

Management Objectives:

- Within the Park boundaries, provide for protection and preservation of NPS-owned historic structures and archeological sites through monitoring and preservation maintenance.
- Within the Park boundaries, to the extent possible, establish agreements with private property owners to provide technical assistance in their protection and preservation efforts.
- Beyond the site boundaries but within the 161 acre National Historic Landmark District, provide technical assistance and guidance to the private property owners to the extent possible, for their protection and preservation efforts.
- Establish consistent and deep communication with the NHS and the GCHS to ensure a synergistic partnership regarding collections management coordination and educational and interpretive programming opportunities for the public relating to the five interpretive themes, special events, the park's website, special press releases and articles, and other media.
- To the extent possible, provide the proper storage, monitoring, security, and fire protection of the park's museum objects currently stored on-site and at MWAC. Consider using an off-site multi-park museum storage facility to maximize the long term preservation of the Park's small museum collection.
- Work with natural and cultural resource managers to implement pertinent components of the CLR to maintain the cultural and natural environment.
- Work in partnership with property owners both within and near the Park boundaries to reduce exotic, invasive plant species, and to consider the development of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Plan and a Vegetation Plan.

To accomplish the above Management Objectives, particular Management Tasks have been identified:

- Complete cataloging to allow easier access for use and study of the collections by outside researchers and park interpreters using either ANCS+ or its replacement the Interior Collection Management System (ICMS, released 2009 and required database management tool beginning 2010.)
- Identify, accession and catalog archival materials already in the park including historic photos, early planning documents, and maps to establish baseline accountability for museum property and to ensure controlled access and use by park interpreters, outside researchers, and educators.
- Acquire objects and/or documents to support specific exhibits recommended in the Long Range Interpretive Plan.
- Develop a Collections Management Strategy per NPS standards that will dovetail with the standards of the NHS and the GCHS
- Meet quarterly with the NHS and annually with the GCHS to review the collections status and discuss partnering opportunities.
- Ensure that copies of all archeological work undertaken by contractors or partners on non-NPS lands will be sought to complete the archeological record for the historic district.
- Deaccession objects and documents from the museum collection that were accessioned in error using specific policy guidance in the *Museum Handbook*.

E. Laws, Regulations, and Conventions Related to Museum Collections

Archeological materials that are recovered on park-owned land within park's boundaries are considered NPS property and must be cataloged into the museum collection in accordance with *43 CFR Part 7.13*, NPS Management Policies (2006), NPS-28, *Cultural Resources Management Guidelines*. Similarly, *36 CFR 2.5q* states that natural history specimen collection permits issued by the Superintendent require the following conditions: (1) specimens placed in exhibits must be identified with NPS museum labels and must be cataloged as part of the museum collection, and (2) specimens and data derived from consumed specimens must be made available to the public and reports and publications resulting from a research collecting permit must be filed with the Superintendent. (Note: The above requirements do not apply to archeological materials recovered on non-park-owned land within or outside the park boundaries).

Independent researchers will be authorized to conduct archeological research on park lands only through the issuance of an ARPA or Antiquities Act permit by the appropriate regional director. This permitting authority cannot be further delegated. As appropriate, parks will also issue other necessary permits, such as a special use permit. Archeological research conducted by independent researchers must comply with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act when applicable. NPS facilities, collections, and assistance will be made available to qualified scholars conducting NPS-authorized research as long as park operations are not substantially impeded or park resources are not adversely impacted. (*See Independent Studies 4.2.2; Consultation 5.2.1; Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities 8.10. Also see 43 CFR Parts 3, 7, and 10*)

Other laws, regulations, directives and conventions pertinent to the acquisition of museum collections at Nicodemus National Historic Site include: the Lacey Act of 1900 (18 USC 43-44); the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (16 USC 703-711); the Bald Eagle Protection Act of 1940, as amended (16 USC 668-668d); the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 USC 483[b]; the Federal Records Act of 1950, as amended ("Records Management by Federal Agencies" [44 USC 3101 et. Seq.]); the Freedom of Information Act of 1966, as amended (5 USC 552); the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 USC 1361-1407); the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 USC 1531-1543); the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC 552a); the Copyright Act of 1976 (17 USC 101 et seq. [1988 & Supp. V 1993]); the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (42 USC 1996); the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA) (25 USC 3001-3013); Federal Property Management Regulations (FPMR), 41 CFR 101; 410 Departmental Manual, Interior Property Management Regulations (IPMR); 411 Departmental Manual, "Managing Museum Property," Chapters 1-3; "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections," 36 CFR 79; NAGPRA Final Regulations, 43 CFR 10; "Disposition of Federal Records," 36 CFR 1228; "Protection of Archeological Resources", 43 CFR 7; "Preservation of American Antiquities", 43 CFR 3; "Preservation, Arrangement, Duplication, Exhibition of Records" (44 USC 2109); "Disposal of Records" (44 USC 3301 et seq.); Director's Order #19: Records Management; Director's Order #44: Personal Property Management; the 1983 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES); the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export, and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (implemented in the United States by P.L. 97-446 in 1983, 19 USC 2601).

F. Structures, Landmarks, and Other Park Resources Listed on National or International Registries

Nicodemus National Historic Landmark (established January 7, 1976) is registered on the National Historic Landmarks Survey. Within this Landmark is Nicodemus National Historic Site. There are five historic structures within the Park: The African Methodist Episcopal church (owned by NPS) is on the List of Classified Structures (LCS). The remaining structures, all owned by non-federal entities are: the Nicodemus Township Hall, the Old First Baptist Church, the District #1 School and the St. Francis Hotel.

II. TYPES OF COLLECTIONS

The interpretive themes; resource management goals and objectives; and mandates stated in the Introduction section serve as guidelines for acquiring objects for the Park's museum collection. Typically, a museum collection is divided into two major categories: the cultural collection and the natural history collection. Given the limited acreage of NPS-owned land within the small 3.75 acre site, and the successful efforts of the Nicodemus Historical Society to collect family information such as photographs, and that of the Graham County Historical Society to collect public information such as historic newspapers, the Park does not have plans to actively acquire additional objects and documents. Rather, the Park will work to support the efforts of these two organizations as they maintain their standards of museum and collections excellence. This is not to say that the Park will not collect any objects and documents, rather the Park will focus its efforts to the collection of objects and documents discovered on park owned lands within park boundaries and those objects and documents that are specifically and freely donated to the Park.

The following guidelines are designed to manage growth of Nicodemus National Historic Site's museum collection and to ensure that the collection remains relevant to the Park's purpose. Future development of a museum collection will proceed in consultation with the Superintendent and resource management and interpretive staff. Consultation can also be sought from the Regional Curator, Regional Chief Interpreter, other appropriate Regional office resource management specialists, the NHS and the GCHS.

In all instances, dialog and communication will be established and maintained with NHS and GCHS recognizing NPS has right of first refusal for all collection items discovered on NPS-owned lands.

A. Cultural Collection

The purposes of this collection are to preserve a portion of our nation's cultural heritage and to increase knowledge and inspiration among present and future generations through exhibits, research and interpretive programs. The cultural collection is subdivided into four disciplines: archeology, ethnology, history, and archives and manuscripts. The following report profiles types of collections by discipline and quantifies the size of collection, new accessions, loans exhibits, and research requests.

1. Archeology Collection

Baseline

Collections Management Report (2009) reports:

Total collection: 141

Objects Cataloged: 87

Catalog Backlog: 54
% Cataloged: 61.40

MWAC curates 5 un-cataloged history artifacts, and 98 un-cataloged archives. MWAC conducted archeological investigations at the Park in December 2004 and April 2006. The collections generated as a result of these projects are recorded in the Accession Record Book as Accessions Number 06, 08-12. Archeological materials and their associated records will continue to reside at MWAC which serves as the Midwest Region's official archeological repository. All future excavations and surveys should be coordinated through MWAC and recorded in the official Accession Record Book at the Park.

As per 43 CFR Part 7, any archeological materials discovered on park owned lands within the park (except inalienable and communal property, as defined by NAGPRA) are the property of the United States and will be maintained as a part of the park's museum collection.

Appropriate Object Types

- **Artifacts and Other Specimens.** Archeological collections are generated by research in response to cultural resource management requirements and by research authorized under the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979. Archeological research projects within the Park's boundaries may result in the collection of objects in addition to a variety of other datasets. The archeological collection includes all artifacts, ecofacts, and human remains that may be recovered within the boundary
- **Associated Field Records.** All records associated with archeological collections must be retained as part of the museum collection. These records include: field notes and catalogs; daily journals; drawings and maps; photographs and negatives; slides; sound recordings; raw data sheets; instrument charts; remote sensing materials; collection inventories; analytical study data; conservation treatment records; and computer documentation and data.
- **Surface Finds.** Park staff and visitors are discouraged from picking up surface finds. It is preferred that surface artifacts be left in situ and their location documented. However, when significant surface finds are removed from their original location they will be accessioned into the collection and cataloged to the fullest extent possible. Catalog data should document who recovered the artifact, when it was recovered, why it was removed, a map showing where the artifact was discovered, and any other pertinent data. Check with MWAC for guidance on a case-by-case basis.

2. Ethnology (Cultural Anthropology) Collection

Baseline

The Park maintains an extensive collection of oral history recordings and transcripts in various media/formats accumulated since the mid 1990's. Oral histories continue to be collected. The oral histories are stored on site and are cataloged as museum property.

3. History Collection

Baseline

The very small history collection salvaged from the A.M.E. Church, including architectural fragments, should be cataloged under the history category. The Park's history collection

includes objects and archival materials that represent the current interpretive period of the Park (19th and 20th centuries) and the interpretive themes outlined in the Introduction portion of this document. Archival materials are in a separate category (see #4) and will be cataloged for their informational value. If archival material is collected for its physical value and not information value, it should be cataloged under History.

Priority for acquiring historical objects is given to the best documented site-related objects. The timeline is 1877 to present.

Appropriate objects for the collection:

The Park will continue to collect items for the history collection in response to activities on Park-owned properties within the Park boundaries. On properties not owned by the Park, but still within park boundaries, the Park will initiate discussion at quarterly meetings with the four partners to establish protocol regarding history collection on those four properties within the Park.

- The Park will inform MWAC and seek its guidance regarding planned and inadvertent efforts that result in the discovery of items suitable for this history collection.
- For inclusion in this history collection:
 - a. An object must be unique and have site-specific significance.
 - b. The material or object must have contemporary site significance and the object is needed for an exhibit. Objects shall be collected in sufficient quantity to comply with recommendations contained in approved exhibit and furnishing plans (to be developed). Original objects and furnishings that may become available should be reviewed in consultation with the NHS.
 - c. When a large quantity of examples of an object are available, priority will be given to collecting the best preserved object(s) if this acquisition is not in conflict with the NHS's collecting plan.

4. Archival and Manuscript Collection

Baseline

This category includes books; letters; maps; photographs; documents; magazines; newspaper articles; oral histories and telegrams directly related to the Park, the subsequent migration, the history of the families, businesses, fraternal organizations, clubs, and events related to the historic community at large that are currently in the possession of or will be freely donated to the Park to create interpretive exhibits or otherwise illustrate the history of the Park.

Park specific contemporary papers such as construction records, contemporary photographs, papers, etc, must be maintained by NPS.

Policy and procedures for archival collections and records management are outlined in NPS *Management Policies* (2006), Director's Order #19: Records Management (2001), the *Museum Handbook*, Part II, Appendix D: Archives and Manuscript Collections, and the NPS *Records Disposition Schedule* (2003).

Guidelines

- **Personal Histories.** This category includes personal papers and oral histories of living residents and their families. Oral history tapes will be transferred to digital media and transcribed, scanned and placed in this collection. These oral histories are in the park library on the park server.
- **Records Management.** Conduct a records management survey to organize administrative papers and to separate general papers from resource management records such as construction drawings, aerial photographs, research notes, trip reports and so forth.
- **Library Materials.** The library contains approximately 500 books and a file of clippings and assorted articles and notes. Library materials and clippings will not be managed as museum property.
- **Manuscripts, Rare Books, etc.** This category includes materials created outside of the Park. The Park does not plan to acquire these materials, although the Park should acquire preservation copies of historic documents for research purposes and resource protection.
- **Photograph Collection.** The photographs in the park's collection are contemporary ranging from a few years prior to the Park's inception to present. They are in slide, print and digital format. The park should develop an organization and retrieval system to allow park employees and researchers ease of access and use. The collection also includes a small number of photograph albums. The photographs should be cataloged as museum property and high quality preservation prints made available for research and educational programs.
- **Maps, Drawings, Blueprints.** The Park does not have an extensive collection of maps, drawings and blueprints. Some information may be on file at other parks. As such information is discovered, it will be transferred to the park for inclusion in the Archive and Manuscript collection. Duplicate copies should be made available in the park library.
- **In accordance with Director's Order #19: Records Management (2001) and the NPS *Records Disposition Schedule* (2003),** designated park staff will examine all current park files before they are transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration or disposed of, to ensure copies of important official records are retained. Other materials to be retained include materials related to scientific studies and resource management activities; oral histories, historic resource studies, and similar reports; photographs, blueprints, specifications and other items documenting facility development.

B. Natural History Collection

The Park does not intend to actively collect natural history specimens for the museum collection. The means by which a natural history collection would be formed is through authorized scholarly research, which is based on needs identified in this document and in the monument's approved Resource Management Plan. This scholarly research may be conducted by park or non-park scientists. The collecting of research specimens by non-park scientists must comply with 36 CFR 2.5. All researchers must comply with applicable state and Federal laws regulating collecting, documenting collections and other associated activities.

A natural history collection is organized under the discipline of biology. The Park does not have geology or paleontology collections nor does it anticipate acquiring either in the foreseeable future.

III. MUSEUM COLLECTIONS SUBJECT TO THE NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT OF 1990

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA), 25 USC 3001-13, requires, in addition to other actions, a written summary of unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony. The Park has no collections that fall within the scope of NAGPRA categories (unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony). Inadvertent discovery of human remains on NPS property is not anticipated. However, the Superintendent should contact the Regional Cultural Anthropologist if such an incident occurs. Do not accession this material.

IV. ACQUISITION

The Park may acquire contemporary objects and current documents for its museum collection by gift, purchase, exchange, transfer, field collection, and loan. Acquisition of museum objects must be governed by need and the Park's ability to manage and preserve them according to the acquisition and preservation policies outlined in Chapter 5 of the *NPS Management Policies* (2006) and the standards for managing museum collection in NPS-28, *Cultural Resources Management Guideline*, Chapter 3, Director's Order #24, *Managing Museum Collections* and the *NPS Museum Handbook*, Part I. In accordance with NPS policy, the Park will discourage gifts with limiting conditions. Museum objects must be acquired, accessioned, cataloged, and inventoried in accordance with the procedures found in *NPS Museum Handbook*, Part II: Museum Records (Revised 2000). As required by NPS-44, *Personal Property Management Guideline*, Chapter 10, all proposals for acquisition of firearms and ammunition, except archeological field finds, must be reviewed and approved by the Regional Curator.

The Park Superintendent, by delegation is the Accountable Officer for museum collections. In this role, the Superintendent represents the Secretary of the Interior in accepting title to and responsibility for museum objects. The Superintendent has delegated day-to-day care of the collection to the custodial officer.

All permanent acquisitions must receive formal approval from the Superintendent before they can be accessioned into the museum collection. Upon receipt, all newly acquired objects and related documentation must be given to the custodial officer. This person prepares for the Superintendent's signature all instruments of conveyance and letters of thanks, acceptance, or rejection, and transmits them, as appropriate, to the donor, lender, vendor, or other source of acquisition.

In accordance with NPS policy, the Park will not accept gifts with limiting conditions. Such restrictions include copyrights. The park will acquire copyright to all incoming accessions. These must be clearly stated on the Deed of Gift. Loans are not encouraged and will be acquired only for a particular purpose (e.g. research or exhibition) and for a specified period of time not to exceed 10 years.

Acquisition of firearms included on the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms list of prohibited and restricted weapons requires concurrent review by the Regional Curator and Regional Law Enforcement Specialist.

Collecting, either under permit or by park staff, will be approved only in response to the park's need for on-site reference or to establish baseline data. The museum collection will not be a repository for cultural or natural science specimens in excess of these needs.

V. USE OF COLLECTIONS

The park's museum collection may be used for exhibits, interpretive programs and research, and may appear in other interpretive media (e.g. publications or audio/visual programs based on museum objects). The primary considerations for the use of museum objects are the preservation of each object in question and of the collection as a whole.

In accordance with NPS *Management Policies* (2006), Chapters 5 and 7, the Park will not exhibit Native American human remains or photographs of those remains. Drawings, renderings, or casts of such remains will not be displayed without the consent of culturally affiliated Native American tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations. The Park will work with the Regional Cultural Anthropologist to consult with culturally affiliated or traditionally associated peoples to determine the religious status of any objects whose sacred nature is suspected but not confirmed. These consultations will occur before such an object is exhibited or any action is taken that may have an adverse effect on its religious qualities.

Researchers and other specialists may examine objects and archival materials under the conditions and procedures outlined in Director's Order #24: *Managing Museum Collections*, Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management (1998), Cultural Resource Management Guideline (1997), and in accordance with the park's museum collection access policy. Outside researchers must submit a research proposal to the superintendent for review by the park's resource manager as appropriate.

Any interpretive use defined as consumptive must be authorized in advance, as outlined in Director's Order #24: *Managing Museum Collections*, Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management (1998) *Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (1997), and Director's Order #6: Interpretation and Education (Draft, 2009). In some instances, the use of reproductions or period pieces is preferred to the consumptive use of original objects.

Destructive analysis is a legitimate use of museum collections for approved research purposes when the impact is minor or when the object is common, in which case advance written approval from the Superintendent is required. If an object is rare or significant, a request for destructive analysis should be reviewed by the Regional Curator and may be approved only by the Regional Director, as outlined in Director's Order #24: *Managing Museum Collections*, Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management (1998) and *Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (1997).

Objects may be loaned to qualified institutions for approved purposes in accordance with NPS *Museum Handbook*, Part II, Chapter 5: Outgoing Loans. Institutions must meet accepted museum standards for security, handling, and exhibition of NPS museum objects. Sensitive materials may require additional conditions prior to loan commitment. Expenses related to loans of museum objects, including shipping and insurance, will normally be assumed by the borrower.

All exhibits containing museum objects must have proper security, appropriate environmental controls, and proper mounts to ensure the long-term preservation and protection of the objects.

VI. RESTRICTIONS

Nicodemus National Historic Site will not knowingly be a partner to or encourage in any way the trafficking in illicitly or unscientifically collected materials.

Human skeletal material will not be displayed. The Park will not approve the research of human remains and associated funerary objects without the consent of the affected group(s).

In accordance with NPS Management Policies (2006) 7.5.5 "Consultations" and 5.3.5.5 "Museum Collections," and DO #24: *Managing Museum Collections*, collections staff in cooperation with the Regional Cultural Anthropologist should consult with traditionally associated peoples and other cultural and community groups for whom the collection has significance. All collections items will be made available for review by noted peoples and groups, and the collection inventory will be offered for review at the quarterly meetings.

Archeological objects in the museum collection shall be made available to persons for use in religious rituals or spiritual activities in accordance with 36 CFR 79, Section 79.10(c), "Curation of Federally-owned and Administered Archeological Collections." Requests to borrow non-archeological material for religious ritual or spiritual activities will be addressed on a case-by-case basis.

In accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470 et seq.), the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm), and NPS Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998 (16 USC 5937), and NPS Management Policies (2006) 4.1.2. "Natural Resource Information" and 5.2.3 "Confidentiality," the park may withhold from the public sensitive information concerning: rare, threatened, or endangered species; commercially valuable resources; minerals; paleontological resources; archeological and other cultural resources; objects of cultural patrimony and sensitive ethnographic information; information provided by individuals who wish the information to remain confidential; the identities of individuals who wish to remain anonymous. Inquiries of this nature will be referred to the regional Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and Privacy Act Officer for consultation.

Access to museum objects by researchers must be authorized in writing by the Superintendent. Any researcher approved for access to museum objects shall be accompanied at all times by a member of the Park staff. All access to the museum collection is controlled and recorded using the Park's Museum Collection Access Policy (to be developed).

All endangered, threatened, or rare plants and animals will be collected only when accidentally killed or when found dead from natural causes. Collecting threatened or endangered plant and animal species will be performed in compliance with the NPS Management Policies (2006) and in accordance with provision of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. This activity will be strictly controlled and limited, based on the appropriate rules of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service. Endangered, threatened, or rare species will never be killed in the park for the sole purpose of adding a specimen to the museum collection.

Specimens of species meeting these criteria may be added to the collection if they are accidentally killed or found dead of natural causes.

Final disposition of type specimens will be determined at the Servicewide level and will adhere to recognized conventions established for scientific disciplines.

Restrictions may be placed on the publication of images or manuscripts in the museum collection if these are subject to copyright and this right has not been signed over to the National Park Service.

VII. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

This Scope of Collection Statement should be reviewed every five years and, when necessary, be revised to remain supportive of and consistent with any changes in the Park's mission and NPS policies. Any revision to this document requires the approval of the Superintendent.

1. Archeological materials and associated records collected during investigations at the Nicodemus National Historic Site will be curated by the collections staff at the NPS Midwest Archeological Center in Lincoln, Nebraska for long term preservation, storage and controlled access and use.
2. The Superintendent may consider long term curation arrangements at the MWR multi-park collections storage facility (underway in 2009) and not plan to have a dedicated collection storage space on site. The collection of architectural elements and salvaged items from the A.M.E. Church is less than 200 total and may not warrant a dedicated building at this time. Some items are currently stored in a rented storage pod on site without environmental controls and minimum security. Others are stored in the Park's offices. This solution is temporary and should be re-visited with the multi-park facility plan is implemented.
3. Deaccession those items that were accessioned in error and return the items to the rightful owner. A rusty paint can was accessioned and should be deaccessioned and discarded.
4. Request the Park ANCS+ database from Fort Larned. The regional museum program has requested a copy of the replacement software known as the Interior Collections Management System (ICMS) for the Park. Accomplished.

APPENDIX A: PARK ENABLING LEGISLATION

PUBLIC LAW 104-333—NOV. 12, 1996

110 STAT. 4163

SEC. 512. NICODEMUS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

16 USC 461 note.

(a) FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(A) the town of Nicodemus, in Kansas, has national significance as the only remaining western town established by African-Americans during the Reconstruction period following the Civil War;

(B) the town of Nicodemus is symbolic of the pioneer spirit of African-Americans who dared to leave the only region they had been familiar with to seek personal freedom and the opportunity to develop their talents and capabilities; and

(C) the town of Nicodemus continues to be a valuable African-American community.

(2) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—

(A) to preserve, protect, and interpret for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations, the remaining structures and locations that represent the history (including the settlement and growth) of the town of Nicodemus, Kansas; and

(B) to interpret the historical role of the town of Nicodemus in the Reconstruction period in the context of the experience of westward expansion in the United States.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) HISTORIC SITE.—The term "historic site" means the Nicodemus National Historic Site established by subsection (c).

(2) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(c) ESTABLISHMENT OF NICODEMUS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established the Nicodemus National Historic Site in Nicodemus, Kansas.

(2) DESCRIPTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The historic site shall consist of the first Baptist Church, the St. Francis Hotel, the Nicodemus School District Number 1, the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Township Hall located within the approximately 161.35 acres designated as the Nicodemus National Landmark in the Township of Nicodemus, Graham County, Kansas, as registered on the National Register of Historic Places pursuant to section 101 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470a), and depicted on a map entitled "Nicodemus National Historic Site", numbered 80,000 and dated August 1994.

(B) MAP AND BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION.—The map referred to in subparagraph (A) and accompanying boundary description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director of the National Park Service and any other office of the National Park Service that the Secretary determines to be an appropriate location for filing the map and boundary description.

(d) ADMINISTRATION OF THE HISTORIC SITE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the historic site in accordance with this section and the provisions of law generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including the Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916. (16 U.S.C. 1 et

seq.), and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666, chapter 593; 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

(2) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—To further the purposes of this section, the Secretary may enter into a cooperative agreement with any interested individual, public or private agency, organization, or institution.

(3) TECHNICAL AND PRESERVATION ASSISTANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may provide to any eligible person described in subparagraph (B) technical assistance for the preservation of historic structures of the maintenance of the cultural landscape of, and local preservation planning for, the historic site.

(B) ELIGIBLE PERSONS.—The eligible persons described in this subparagraph are—

- (i) an owner of real property within the boundary of the historic site, as described in subsection (c)(2); and
- (ii) any interested individual, agency, organization, or institution that has entered into an agreement with the Secretary pursuant to paragraph (2).

(e) ACQUISITION OF REAL PROPERTY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary is authorized to acquire by donation, exchange, or purchase with funds made available by donation or appropriation, such lands or interests in lands as may be necessary to allow for the interpretation, preservation, or restoration of the First Baptist Church, the St. Francis Hotel, the Nicodemus School District Number 1, the African Methodist Episcopal Church, or the Township Hall, as described in subsection (c)(2)(A), or any combination thereof.

(2) LIMITATIONS.—

(A) ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY OWNED BY THE STATE OF KANSAS.—Real property that is owned by the State of Kansas or a political subdivision of the State of Kansas that is acquired pursuant to paragraph (1) may only be acquired by donation.

(B) CONSENT OF OWNER REQUIRED.—No real property may be acquired under this subsection without the consent of the owner of the real property.

(f) GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than the last day of the third full fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall, in consultation with the officials described in paragraph (2), prepare a general management plan for the historic site.

(2) CONSULTATION.—In preparing the general management plan, the Secretary shall consult with an appropriate official of each of the following:

- (A) The Nicodemus Historical Society.
- (B) The Kansas Historical Society.
- (C) Appropriate political subdivisions of the State of Kansas that have jurisdiction over all or a portion of the historic site.

(3) SUBMISSION OF PLAN TO CONGRESS.—Upon the completion of the general management plan, the Secretary shall submit a copy of the plan to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives.

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of the Interior such sums as are necessary to carry out this section.

